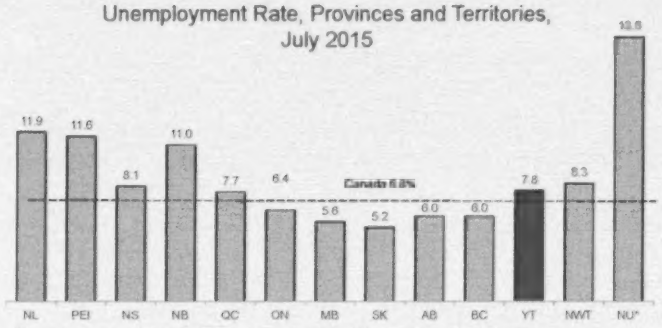
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
July 2015

Highlights:

- Yukon's unemployment rate in July 2015 (7.8%) decreased by 0.5 percentage points compared to June 2015 (8.3%).
- Yukon's labour force in July 2015 (20,500) decreased by 100 compared to June 2015, the number of employed remained the same at 19,000 and the number of unemployed decreased by 100 to 1,600.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, July 2015



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

- Nationally, comparing July 2015 to June 2015, the unemployment rate remained the same at 6.8%.
- Compared to June 2015 figures, the labour force and employment in Canada in July 2015 remained the same, while the number of unemployed increased by 0.2%.

July 2015
Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour Force	20,500
Employed	19,000
Unemployed	1,600
Unemployment Rate	7.8%
Employment Rate	67.4%

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Notes: All figures are based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates. Statistics Canada reports LFS figures rounded to the nearest hundred. Therefore, components may not add up to the total.

Analyses and data tables in pages 1 through 4 are based on seasonally adjusted numbers. Unadjusted figures are available on pages 5 through 7.

Seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/150807/dq150807a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review, 2014 - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2014.pdf

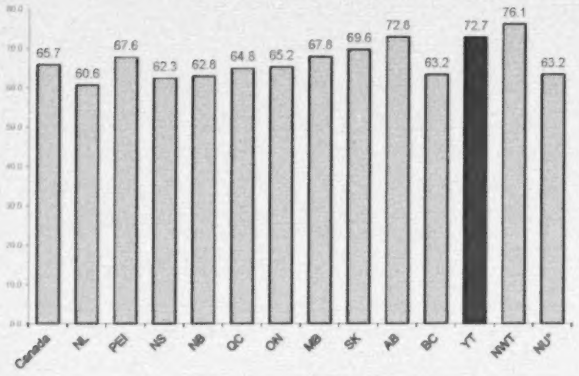
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, 2014 - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2014.pdf

Yukon 2013 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2013_Business_Survey_Report_RR.pdf

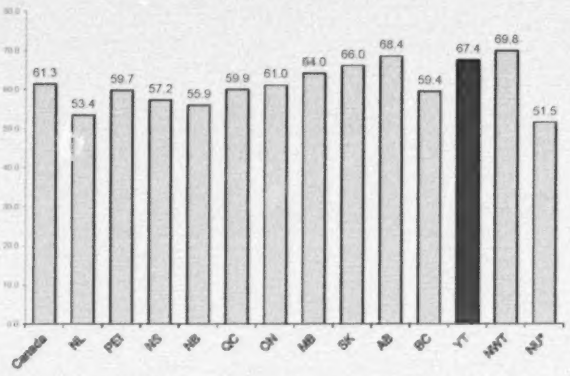
2011 National Household Survey: Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration - summary information on Yukon in May 2011. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Education_Labour_Mobility_Migration_2011.pdf

Comparisons with Canada, Provinces and Territories - Snapshot

Participation Rate, July 2015



Employment Rate, July 2015



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is working or actively looking for work. In July 2015, Yukon's participation rate (72.7%) was the third-highest in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (76.1%) and Alberta (72.8%).

Yukon's July 2015 employment rate (the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over, which is employed), was 67.4%, also the third-highest in Canada, behind the Northwest Territories (69.8%) and Alberta (68.4%).

Comparisons with Canada and Selected Provinces - Historical

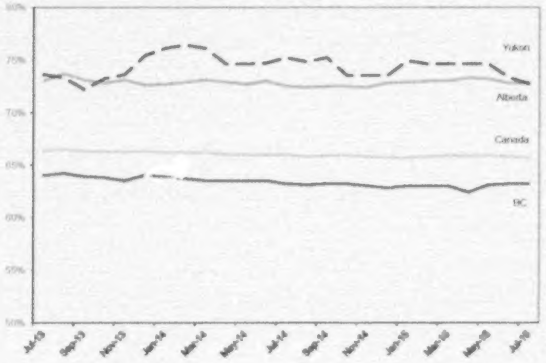
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 72.7% of Yukoners aged 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment in July 2015.

Yukon's participation rate in July 2015 (72.7%) decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2015 (73.3%) and decreased 2.5 percentage points compared to July 2014 (75.2%).

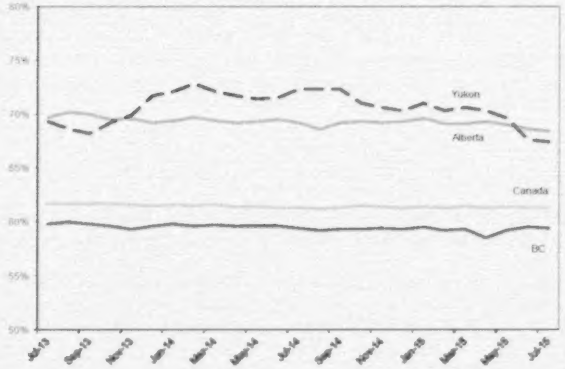
The July 2015 employment rate of 67.4%, decreased 0.2 percentage points compared to the rate in June 2015 (67.6%) and was down 4.9 percentage points compared to the rate in July 2014 (72.3%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's. However, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

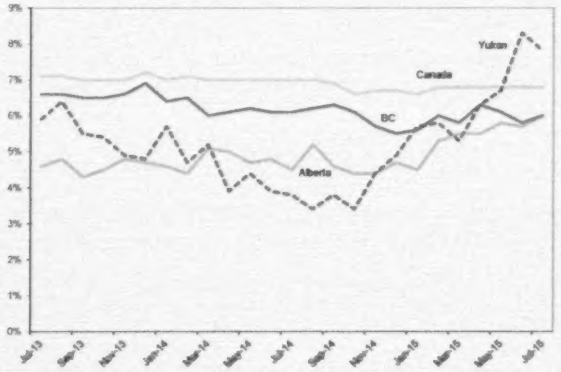
Participation Rate, July 2013 - July 2015



Employment Rate, July 2013 - July 2015



Unemployment Rate, July 2013 - July 2015

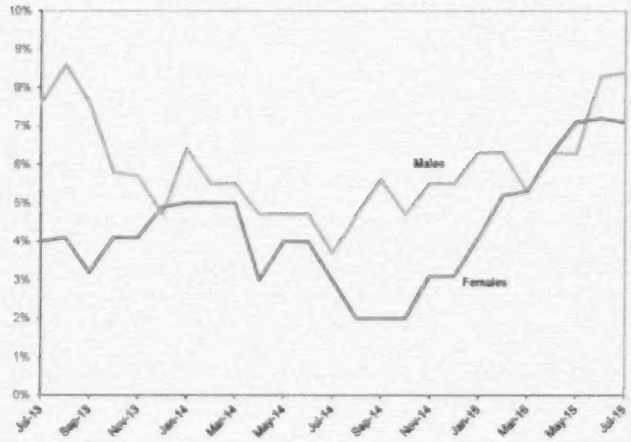


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 15+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-15	20,500	10,700	9,800	19,000	9,800	9,200	1,600	900	700
Jun-15	20,600	10,900	9,700	19,000	10,000	9,000	1,700	900	700
May-15	20,900	11,200	9,800	19,500	10,400	9,000	1,400	700	700
Apr-15	20,800	11,200	9,600	19,600	10,500	9,000	1,300	700	600
Mar-15	20,800	11,300	9,500	19,700	10,700	9,000	1,100	600	500
Feb-15	20,800	11,200	9,600	19,600	10,500	9,200	1,200	700	500
Jan-15	20,900	11,200	9,700	19,800	10,500	9,300	1,200	700	400
Dec-14	20,500	10,900	9,700	19,600	10,200	9,300	1,000	600	300
Nov-14	20,500	10,900	9,600	19,700	10,300	9,300	900	600	300
Oct-14	20,500	10,600	9,900	19,800	10,100	9,700	700	500	200
Sep-14	20,900	10,800	10,100	20,100	10,200	10,000	800	600	200
Aug-14	20,800	10,700	10,100	20,100	10,200	9,900	700	500	200
Jul-14	20,900	10,800	10,000	20,100	10,400	9,700	800	400	300
Jun-14	20,700	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,200	9,600	800	500	400
May-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,700	10,100	9,600	900	500	400
Apr-14	20,600	10,700	10,000	19,800	10,100	9,700	800	500	300
Mar-14	21,000	10,900	10,000	19,900	10,300	9,600	1,100	600	500
Feb-14	21,100	11,000	10,100	20,100	10,400	9,700	1,000	600	500
Jan-14	21,000	11,000	10,000	19,900	10,300	9,500	1,200	700	500
Dec-13	20,800	10,600	10,200	19,800	10,000	9,800	1,000	500	500
Nov-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,300	9,800	9,400	1,000	600	400
Oct-13	20,200	10,400	9,700	19,100	9,800	9,300	1,100	600	400
Sep-13	20,000	10,500	9,500	18,900	9,700	9,200	1,100	800	300
Aug-13	20,300	10,500	9,800	19,000	9,700	9,300	1,300	900	400
Jul-13	20,400	10,500	10,000	19,200	9,600	9,600	1,200	800	400

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-15	7.8	8.4	7.1
Jun-15	8.3	8.3	7.2
May-15	6.7	6.3	7.1
Apr-15	6.3	6.3	6.3
Mar-15	5.3	5.3	5.3
Feb-15	5.8	6.3	5.2
Jan-15	5.7	6.3	4.1
Dec-14	4.9	5.5	3.1
Nov-14	4.4	5.5	3.1
Oct-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Sep-14	3.8	5.6	2.0
Aug-14	3.4	4.7	2.0
Jul-14	3.8	3.7	3.0
Jun-14	3.9	4.7	4.0
May-14	4.4	4.7	4.0
Apr-14	3.9	4.7	3.0
Mar-14	5.2	5.5	5.0
Feb-14	4.7	5.5	5.0
Jan-14	5.7	6.4	5.0
Dec-13	4.8	4.7	4.9
Nov-13	4.9	5.7	4.1
Oct-13	5.4	5.8	4.1
Sep-13	5.5	7.6	3.2
Aug-13	6.4	8.6	4.1
Jul-13	5.9	7.6	4.0

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, July 2013 - July 2015



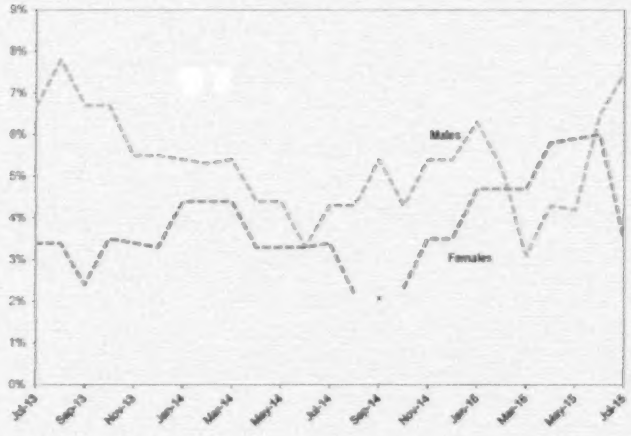
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, aged 25+ years, Yukon

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-15	17,800	9,300	8,600	16,800	8,600	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jun-15	17,800	9,300	8,400	16,700	8,700	7,900	1,100	600	500
May-15	18,000	9,500	8,500	17,100	9,100	8,000	900	400	500
Apr-15	18,000	9,400	8,600	17,200	9,100	8,100	800	400	500
Mar-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,400	9,300	8,200	800	300	400
Feb-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,300	9,100	8,200	900	500	400
Jan-15	18,200	9,600	8,600	17,200	9,000	8,200	900	600	400
Dec-14	17,900	9,300	8,500	17,000	8,800	8,200	800	500	300
Nov-14	17,900	9,300	8,500	17,100	8,800	8,300	700	500	300
Oct-14	17,900	9,200	8,700	17,300	8,800	8,500	600	400	200
Sep-14	18,100	9,300	8,900	17,500	8,700	8,700	700	500	x
Aug-14	18,000	9,200	8,900	17,500	8,800	8,700	600	400	200
Jul-14	18,100	9,200	8,900	17,400	8,800	8,600	600	400	300
Jun-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,400	8,700	8,700	600	300	300
May-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,300	8,700	8,700	700	400	300
Apr-14	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,500	8,700	8,800	700	400	300
Mar-14	18,400	9,300	9,000	17,400	8,800	8,600	1,000	500	400
Feb-14	18,500	9,400	9,100	17,600	8,900	8,700	900	500	400
Jan-14	18,300	9,300	9,000	17,300	8,800	8,600	1,000	500	400
Dec-13	18,100	9,100	9,000	17,400	8,600	8,700	800	500	300
Nov-13	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	800	500	300
Oct-13	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,800	8,400	8,300	800	600	300
Sep-13	17,500	8,900	8,500	16,600	8,300	8,300	800	600	200
Aug-13	17,700	9,000	8,700	16,700	8,300	8,400	1,000	700	300
Jul-13	17,900	9,000	8,800	17,000	8,400	8,600	900	600	300

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-15	5.6	7.5	3.5
Jun-15	6.2	6.5	6.0
May-15	5.0	4.2	5.9
Apr-15	4.4	4.3	5.8
Mar-15	4.4	3.1	4.7
Feb-15	4.9	5.2	4.7
Jan-15	4.9	6.3	4.7
Dec-14	4.5	5.4	3.5
Nov-14	3.9	5.4	3.5
Oct-14	3.4	4.3	2.3
Sep-14	3.9	5.4	x
Aug-14	3.3	4.3	2.2
Jul-14	3.3	4.3	3.4
Jun-14	3.3	3.3	3.3
May-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Apr-14	3.9	4.4	3.3
Mar-14	5.4	5.4	4.4
Feb-14	4.9	5.3	4.4
Jan-14	5.5	5.4	4.4
Dec-13	4.4	5.5	3.3
Nov-13	4.5	5.5	3.4
Oct-13	4.5	6.7	3.5
Sep-13	4.6	6.7	2.4
Aug-13	5.6	7.8	3.4
Jul-13	5.0	6.7	3.4

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females,
July 2013 - July 2015



x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, aged 15+ years, Yukon

Highlights:

- Compared to the figures for June 2015, full-time employment in July 2015 (17,400) increased by 700 and part-time employment (2,200) decreased by 200.
- In July 2015, employment in the goods-producing sector (2,600) increased by 100 compared to June 2015. Employment in the services-producing sector increased by 500 to 17,100.
- Of all those employed in July 2015: 45.9% were private sector employees; 41.3% were public sector employees (see note on page 7); and 12.8% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jul-15	**21,100**	11,200	9,900	**19,600**	10,300	9,300	**1,500**	800	700
Jun-15	**20,900**	11,200	9,800	**19,100**	10,100	9,000	**1,800**	1,100	700
May-15	**20,900**	11,100	9,800	**19,200**	10,100	9,100	**1,700**	1,000	700
Apr-15	**20,500**	10,900	9,600	**19,000**	10,000	9,000	**1,500**	900	600
Mar-15	**20,300**	10,800	9,500	**18,900**	10,000	9,000	**1,400**	800	500
Feb-15	**20,400**	10,900	9,600	**19,100**	10,000	9,100	**1,400**	900	500
Jan-15	**20,600**	10,900	9,600	**19,300**	10,100	9,200	**1,300**	800	400
Dec-14	**20,200**	10,700	9,500	**19,200**	10,100	9,200	**900**	600	300
Nov-14	**20,100**	10,800	9,400	**19,400**	10,300	9,100	**700**	400	300
Oct-14	**20,500**	10,800	9,800	**20,000**	10,400	9,600	**600**	400	200
Sep-14	**21,400**	11,200	10,300	**20,800**	10,700	10,100	**600**	400	200
Aug-14	**21,600**	11,300	10,300	**21,100**	11,000	10,100	**500**	300	200
Jul-14	**21,500**	11,300	10,200	**20,800**	10,900	9,800	**700**	300	300
2014	**20,700**	**10,800**	**10,000**	**19,800**	**10,200**	**9,600**	**900**	**600**	**300**
2013	**20,400**	**10,500**	**9,900**	**19,300**	**9,800**	**9,500**	**1,100**	**700**	**400**
2012	**20,800**	**10,600**	**10,200**	**19,300**	**9,600**	**9,700**	**1,500**	**1,000**	**500**
2011	**20,500**	**10,600**	**9,900**	**19,400**	**9,900**	**9,500**	**1,100**	**600**	**500**
2010	**18,900**	**9,800**	**9,000**	**17,500**	**9,100**	**8,500**	**1,300**	**800**	**600**
2009	**18,600**	**9,600**	**9,000**	**17,300**	**8,800**	**8,500**	**1,300**	**900**	**500**
2008	**18,800**	**9,800**	**9,000**	**17,900**	**9,100**	**8,800**	**900**	**700**	**300**
2007	**18,100**	**9,400**	**8,700**	**17,200**	**8,800**	**8,300**	**900**	**600**	**300**
2006	**18,100**	**9,500**	**8,600**	**17,300**	**9,000**	**8,300**	**800**	**500**	**200**
2005	**18,000**	**9,200**	**8,700**	**17,100**	**8,600**	**8,500**	**900**	**600**	**300**

	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jul-15	**7.1**	7.1	7.1	**74.8**	77.8	71.7	**69.5**	71.5	67.4
Jun-15	**8.6**	9.8	7.1	**74.4**	78.3	71.0	**68.0**	70.6	65.2
May-15	**8.1**	9.0	7.1	**74.6**	77.6	71.5	**68.6**	70.6	66.4
Apr-15	**7.3**	8.3	6.3	**73.5**	76.8	70.1	**68.1**	70.4	65.7
Mar-15	**6.9**	7.4	5.3	**72.8**	76.1	69.3	**67.7**	70.4	65.7
Feb-15	**6.9**	8.3	5.2	**73.1**	76.8	70.1	**68.5**	70.4	66.4
Jan-15	**6.3**	7.3	4.2	**73.8**	76.8	70.1	**69.2**	71.1	67.2
Dec-14	**4.5**	5.6	3.2	**72.4**	75.4	69.3	**68.8**	71.1	67.2
Nov-14	**3.5**	3.7	3.2	**72.0**	76.1	68.6	**69.5**	72.5	66.4
Oct-14	**2.9**	3.7	2.0	**73.5**	76.1	71.5	**71.7**	73.2	70.1
Sep-14	**2.8**	3.6	1.9	**77.0**	78.9	75.2	**74.8**	75.4	73.7
Aug-14	**2.3**	2.7	1.9	**77.7**	79.6	75.7	**75.9**	77.5	74.3
Jul-14	**3.3**	2.7	2.9	**77.3**	80.1	75.0	**74.8**	77.3	72.1
2014	**4.3**	5.6	3.0	**74.7**	76.6	73.5	**71.5**	72.3	70.6
2013	**5.4**	6.7	4.0	**73.8**	74.5	72.8	**69.7**	69.5	69.9
2012	**7.2**	9.4	4.9	**75.6**	75.7	75.6	**70.2**	68.6	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.7	5.1	**76.5**	77.9	75.0	**72.4**	72.8	72.0
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.7	**73.0**	74.8	70.3	**67.6**	69.5	66.4
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.6	**73.5**	74.4	72.6	**68.4**	68.2	68.5
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**76.1**	77.8	74.4	**72.5**	72.2	72.7
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.5**	75.8	73.1	**70.8**	71.0	69.7
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.7**	77.9	73.5	**72.4**	73.8	70.9
2005	**5.0**	6.5	3.4	**76.3**	76.7	75.0	**72.5**	71.7	73.3

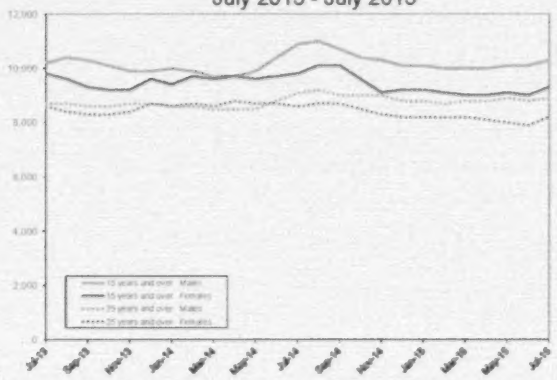
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, July 2015

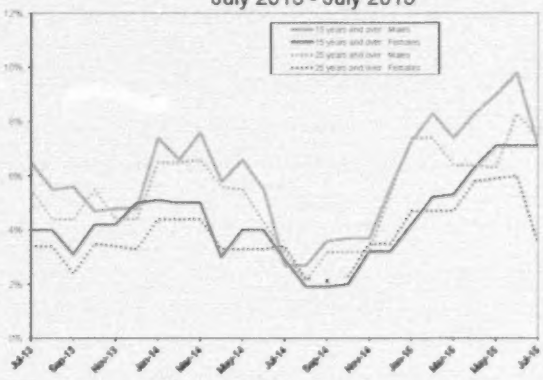
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	21,100	19,600	1,500	7,100	7.1	74.8	69.5
	15 - 24	3,000	2,500	500	1,400	16.7	66.7	55.6
	25 +	18,100	17,100	1,000	5,700	5.5	76.4	72.2
	25 - 54	13,700	12,900	800	1,400	5.8	90.7	85.4
	55 +	4,400	4,200	200	4,300	4.5	50.6	48.3
Males	15 +	11,200	10,300	800	3,200	7.1	77.8	71.5
	15 - 24	1,700	1,500	200	700	11.8	70.8	62.5
	25 +	9,500	8,900	700	2,500	7.4	79.2	74.2
	25 - 54	7,100	6,600	500	400	7.0	94.7	88.0
	55 +	2,400	2,300	x	2,100	x	53.3	51.1
Females	15 +	9,900	9,300	700	3,900	7.1	71.7	67.4
	15 - 24	1,400	1,000	300	700	21.4	66.7	47.6
	25 +	8,600	8,200	300	3,200	3.5	73.5	70.1
	25 - 54	6,600	6,300	300	1,000	4.5	86.8	82.9
	55 +	2,000	1,900	x	2,100	x	48.8	46.3

x = suppressed
Note: Data may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Employment by Age and Sex,
July 2013 - July 2015



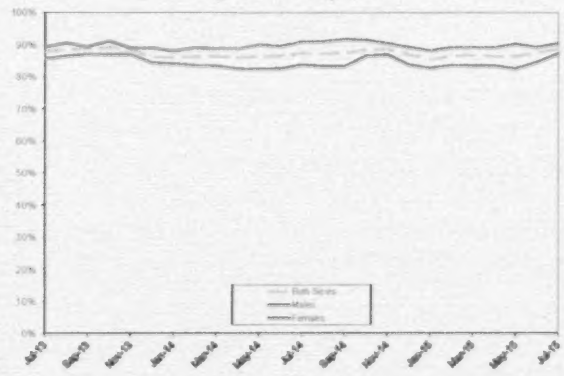
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
July 2013 - July 2015



- Comparing July 2015 to June 2015, the unemployment rate for males aged 15 years and over decreased from 9.8% to 7.1%, and the rate for males aged 25 years and over decreased from 8.3% to 7.4%. The rate for females aged 15 years and over remained the same at 7.1%, and the rate for females aged 25 years and over decreased from 6.0% to 3.5%.
- The unemployment rate for Yukon's youth (aged 15-24) decreased from 17.2% in June 2015 to 16.7% in July 2015. This is the sixth successive month that the rate has been above 10.0% since September 2013.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, July 2015

Full-time employment as a percentage of all employment,
July 2013 - July 2015



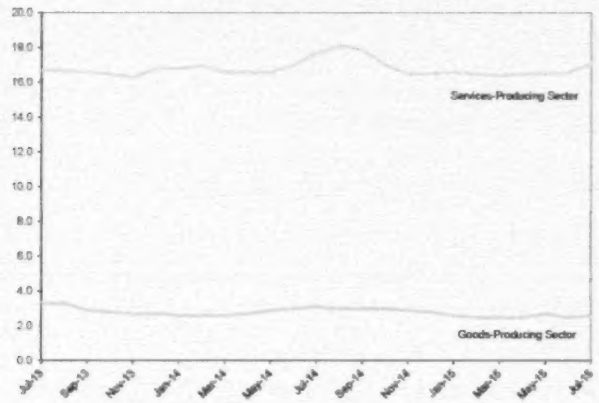
- Of Yukon's workers aged 15 years and over, 17,400, or 88.8%, were employed full-time in July 2015. This was tied with Newfoundland for the highest proportion among all other jurisdictions.
- Nationally, 83.3% of employed Canadians worked full-time in July 2015.
- Of employed Yukon males, 90.3% worked full-time, compared to 87.1% of employed Yukon females.
- Comparing July 2015 to June 2015, full-time employment increased by 700 to 17,400, and part-time employment decreased by 200 to 2,200.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, July 2015

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,600	10,300	9,300
Goods-producing sector	2,600	2,100	400
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	500	400	x
Construction	1,700	1,500	200
Services-producing sector	17,100	8,200	8,900
Trade	2,200	1,400	800
Transportation and warehousing	900	800	200
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	900	500	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,300	800	500
Business, building and other support services	500	200	300
Educational services	1,500	500	1,000
Health care and social assistance	2,600	600	1,900
Information, culture and recreation	1,400	700	700
Accommodation and food services	1,400	700	600
Public administration	3,900	1,700	2,200

Notes:
The sum of industries does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown; row data may not add up to industry totals due to rounding.
'Industry' refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the LFS respondent works (main job only).

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, July 2013 - July 2015



- In July 2015, 17,100, or 87.2% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector, while 2,600, or 13.3%, were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- Of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector, 65.4% had jobs in the construction industry; 19.2% in the forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industry.
- While females accounted for 52.0% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 15.4% of the goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector consists primarily of industries in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

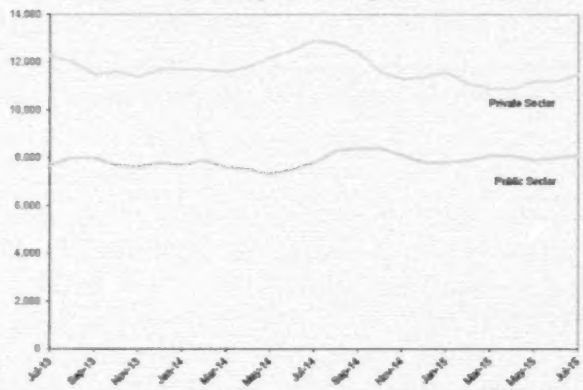
- Employment in Yukon's goods-producing sector peaked in August 2012 with 4,000 workers. Employment in the services-producing sector in August 2014 reached a record-high level of 18,100.
- Comparing July 2015 to July 2014, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 500, or 16.1%, to 2,600 and employment in the services-producing sector decreased by 600 workers, or 3.4%, to 17,100.

Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* July 2015

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,600	10,300	9,300
Public employees	8,100	3,300	4,800
Total private sector	11,500	7,000	4,500
Private employees	9,000	5,400	3,600
Self-employed	2,500	1,600	900

- In July 2015, 41.3% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 21.7% were self-employed.
- In July 2015, private sector employment increased by 300, or 2.7%, to 11,500; public sector employment increased by 100, or 1.3%, to 8,100, compared to June 2015.

Public/Private Sector Employment, July 2013 - July 2015



Notes:
'Employees' include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.
'Public employees' are those who work for: a government at the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations or other Aboriginal government level; a government service or agency; a Crown corporation; or for a government funded establishment such as schools (including colleges/universities), hospitals and public libraries.
'Private employees' include all employees who work for private firms or businesses.

Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

Additional information
Government of Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics (A-8C)
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
Telephone: (867) 667-5640; Fax: (867) 393-6203
email: ybsinfo@gov.yk.ca
website: www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/